

Sarrail Picked By Caillaux as Head of Army

Papers in Safe Deposit
Box Show Plans to
Rule France

Peace Referendum Part of the Plan

Ex-Premier's List of Cab-
inet Eligibles Is
Revealed

ROME, Wednesday, Jan. 16.—The "Giornale d'Italia" continues to publish details of the documents found in the safe deposit box in a Florence bank which had been rented by former Premier Caillaux. One of the documents is in the former Premier's handwriting, and gives a sketch of a proposed political programme if he should again be called to become Premier of France. It gives the names of Senators, Deputies and generals who would be called to collaborate in a ministry. Caillaux, the document shows, according to the newspaper, would begin by arresting President Poincaré and all the recent political leaders, including former Premier Briand. Caillaux would appoint General Sarrail commander in chief of the French army and would bring to Paris two Corsican regiments he considered friendly to him.

The Chamber of Deputies, the "Giornale d'Italia" says, would be compelled to approve a bill giving Caillaux absolute power. He then would dissolve the Senate and the Chamber, and France would make a great effort to obtain a military success, after which a popular referendum on a peace treaty would be taken. A new regime, the document shows, would be instituted in France, limiting the powers of the Senate and Chamber, but preserving the republican form of government.

Copies of the document, the "Giornale d'Italia" says, were sent to Captain Bouchardon, head of the investigating committee, who decided to arrest Caillaux.

The statement above explains what has remained for some time one of the war's mysteries—the recall of General M. P. Sarrail from the command of the Allied armies in Salonica. General Sarrail was removed from his command on December 10 last, after two years of service in Macedonia.

His recall followed close upon the heels of the discovery of Joseph Caillaux's connections with Bolo Pacha in behalf of German interests. At that time documents were said to have been found proving that Caillaux planned the overthrow of Joffre and his replacement by Sarrail.

Count Minotto Now Linked With Caillaux And Von Luxburg

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 17.—Investigation has disclosed that former Premier Caillaux of France met Count Minotto, son-in-law of Louis F. Swift, of Chicago, on his way from Brazil to this city and that they were together almost constantly the twenty-six days Mr. Caillaux spent there. The documents also were on friendly terms with Count von Luxburg, the former German Minister to this country, and intimations have been heard in unofficial quarters that he may have acted as an intermediary between the former French Premier and the German diplomat.

Count Minotto was arrested in Chicago last November on suspicion that he had been connected with pro-German activities, and was ordered to show cause why he should not be deported as an undesirable alien.

In the investigation of Minotto's case Mr. Chauncey Eldridge, of New York, who is an expert on wireless telegraphy, appeared as a witness against him. She said she met him at Rio Janeiro and that he and Mme. Caillaux were on friendly terms in that city. The Count admitted that he knew Mme. Caillaux socially.

Teuton Envoys Reject Terms Of Bolsheviks

Continued from page 1

basis of the opposite party being taken into consideration.

"In spite of that the Central Powers would demand that the Bolsheviks formulate a concrete program of action on pending questions, this time in a formulated manner, and also to try to find out if the compromise driven for by them offers any prospect of realization.

"One portion of the territories occupied by the Central Powers is dealt with in Article I of the German draft. This matter has been deliberated upon and requires no further discussion. The question according to which the Central Powers are to be treated by the British Admiralty is that life should be granted was purely a temporary organization, and had four stages.

"The time between the conclusion of peace with Russia and the termination of Russian demobilization.

"The time between the Russian peace and a general peace.

"The time for the transition stage of the new people.

"The finally definite stage which the new states require for the complete installation of their state organization. It must be repeatedly pointed out that, for the Central Powers, as distinct from the case of Russia, the conclusion of peace with Russia by no means has any connection with a general peace, and that the Central Powers will be compelled to continue the war against their other enemies. On the other hand, the Russian government declares again to the Allied (Teutonic) delegation that it is of the opinion that the existing constitutional organizations of newly created states may be considered for the present fully competent to express the will of wide circles of the people."

"Of great importance for the ques-

tion (blank in the wireless dispatch) of the individuality of a state, the decision reached by the Supreme Court law and given at Washington in the year 1808, in which it is stated that the sovereign rights of the United States of North America must be recognized as having fully and completely existed from the day of the announcement of its independence, that is to say, as from the 4th of July, 1776, quite independent of its recognition on the part of England in the treaty of the year 1782, Droit International Coudé, page 104.

"The delegation takes note of the declaration that the Russian government, from the fact that the occupied regions having belonged to the former Russian Imperial Empire, does not draw any conclusions which would impose any political obligation upon the peoples of these territories in relation to the Russian Republic, and that the old frontiers of the former Russian Empire frontiers established by acts of force and crime against such peoples, and especially against the Polish people—have disappeared, together with Czarism."

Real Freedom Is Problem

"It also takes note that therefore the principal task before the Russian government in the negotiations now in progress does not consist in any way in defending the forcible keeping of territories within the borders of the Russian Empire, but in guaranteeing real freedom and the right of self-determination in relation to their internal state regime and international position of the territories."

"In this connection it might be asked from what system of law does the present Russian government deduce its right and duty of assuring the real freedom and self-determination of these territories to the utmost, that is to say, even under certain circumstances to a continuation of the war? If the fact that the occupied territories belonged to the former Russian Imperial Empire by no means imposes any duty upon the population of these territories toward the Russian Republic, then it is not obvious, without further explanation, on what the Russian Republic intends to base its rights and duties as regards that population."

"If, however, one takes the stand, as the Russian delegation has done, that the Russian Republic has such a right, then the extent of territory, the political provisions for the exercise of the right of self-determination, the transitory regime and the form of expression of the will of the people are points on which an endeavor to reach an adjustment must be made."

Problem of Poland

"The assertion that the right of self-determination is an attribute of nations and not of parts of nations, is not our conception of the right of self-determination. Parts of nations can justly conclude independent states. It is by no means assumed, however, that limits of occupation are to be taken as the standard for fixing the boundaries of such portions."

"Gourard, Lithuania and Poland also constitute national units from a historical point of view. Germany and Austria-Hungary have no intention of incorporating these territories now occupied by them into their respective empires. They do not intend to compel the territories in dispute to accept this or that form of state, but they reserve for themselves the right of deciding what they will do with the territories after the conclusion of treaties of every kind."

Armies to Remain

"As to the declarations in this respect, they pass over the fundamental differences which the constituted delegations have repeatedly pointed out. The withdrawal of the armies is impossible so long as the world war lasts. However, in the event of military conflict, no fighting can be undertaken to bring about a condition of occupying troops to such a number as is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of order and the technical requirements of a national gendarmerie may be striven for."

"As regards the return to their homes of refugees and those persons evacuated during the war, a benevolent examination into the matter may take place from time to time. This question could, as it is not of outstanding political importance, be entrusted to a special commission."

"The Russian proposal is not sufficiently clear in detail and necessitates further explanation. However, it is not to be understood as a statement that with the progressive approach of a general peace chosen representatives of the people of the country will cooperate in an ever-increasing extent in administrative tasks. The allied (Teutonic) delegations are prepared to agree in principle that the people's vote on broad lines be sanctioned on the basis of citizenship. The setting up of a referendum appears to be impracticable. In the opinion of the allied delegations it would suffice if a vote on a wide basis were taken in the form of a national assembly elected on a wide basis."

No More Concessions

"Inspired by the desire to endeavor to reach an understanding with the Russian government, the governments of Germany and Austria-Hungary have made these far-reaching proposals, and at the same time they add to them that they represent the most extreme limits which they still hope to come to a peaceful understanding. During the development of these fundamental principles they have been permeated, as is found by the intention of not allowing any weakening in their defensive capacity so long as the war continues, and also by the intention that certain peoples on territories adjacent to the war zone should be placed in a position to decide their own future, without thereby falling into a state of extreme need, misery and desperation."

"An understanding between Russia and the Central Empires on these difficult questions, however, is only possible if Russia shows an earnest desire to reach an understanding, and if she will endeavor, instead of attempting to advance one-sided dictatorial aims, to see the question from the point of view of the other side and find out the way which can alone lead to a peaceful result."

"Only under the conditions that such intentions are shown can the delegations of the allied (Teutonic) powers still hope for a peaceful adjustment of the conflict."

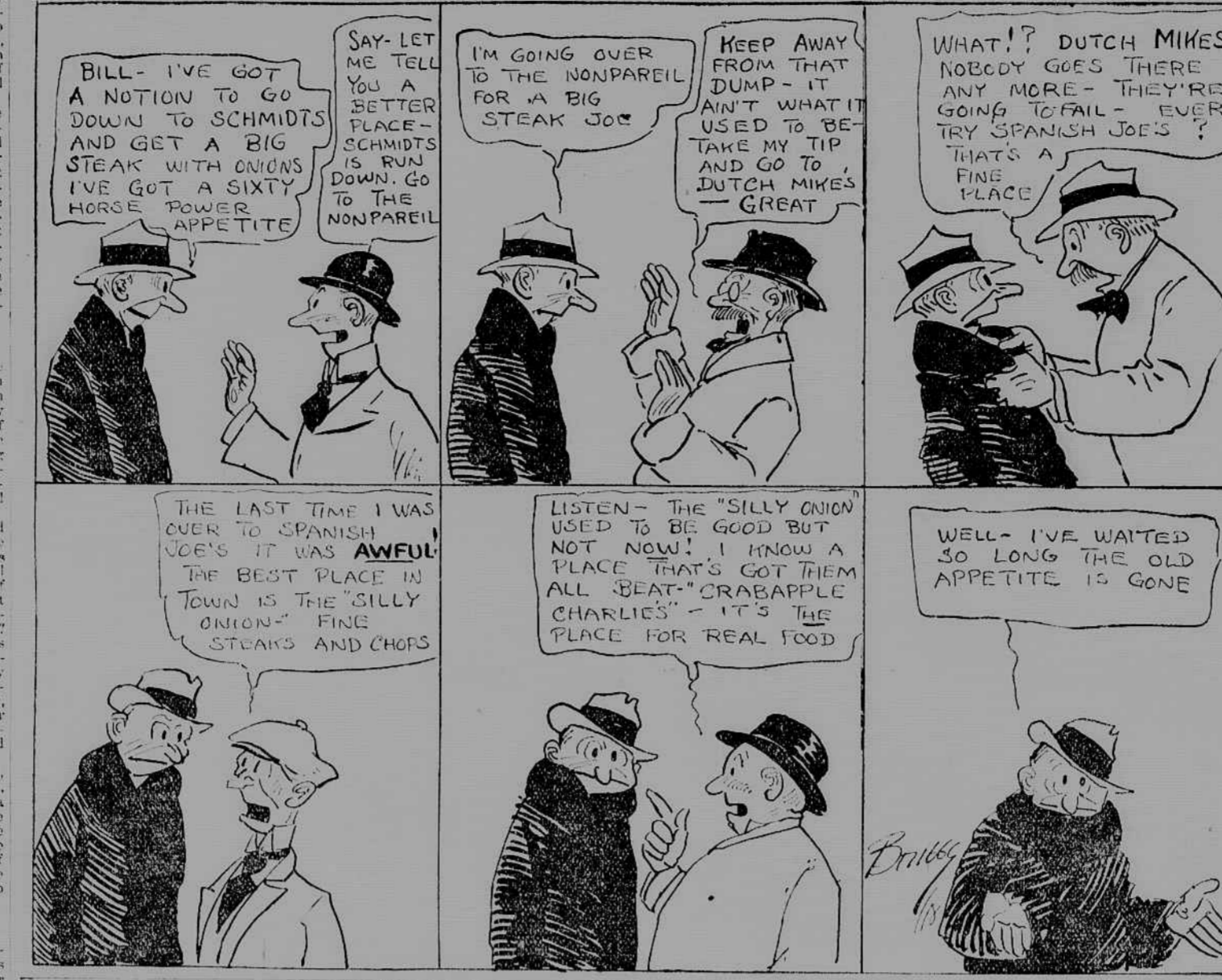
M. Trotsky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, then addressed the conference.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—President Wilson called to the White House today Chairman Stone and Flood of the Senate and House Foreign Affairs committees to discuss the Russian delegation's proposals on banking and currency matters.

Senator Calder, and Representative Copper, of Wisconsin, a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, for a conference.

Somebody Is Always Taking the Joy Out of Life

By BRIGGS



Draft Board Rules That Teaching Is Not an Industry

Two College Instructors,
Claiming Exemption, Are
Placed in Class I

The prestige of the teaching profession took a tumble yesterday. The District Board of this city, with Charles E. Hughes presiding, officially ruled that teaching is not an industry. On the other hand, it refrained from defining what teaching really is, thereby, perhaps, sparing the feelings of thousands of persons who used to think they were usefully engaged.

When James Clarence Coleman, instructor in chemistry at Columbia University, asked deferred classification in Class 3-K, "necessary highly specialized technical or mechanical enterprise," the members of the appeals board got their chance to determine the placing of teaching in the national defense of embattled America. Mr. Coleman explained that he was expert in the subject of qualitative analysis. His claim was disallowed.

The same discussion was pushed further when the case of John N. Knelling, an instructor in the Connecticut Agricultural College, came up. An experimenter in new methods of dairying, Mr. Knelling teaches prospective farmers, who cultivate a large part of a 12,000-acre farm, the products of which are virtually all consumed by the students. Knelling also was placed in Class I.

If either of the two registrants were engaged in an industry which the board considered necessary during the war emergency, it is held they would have got a temporary discharge because of their expertise in their work.

Firemen on locomotives were rated less dispensable than male teachers. Joseph Leonard Prater, a fireman in the company of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, got a deferred classification as a necessary employee in a necessary industry.

An indictment of the questionnaire system was made by Mr. Hughes and several of the members when the appeal of a man who claimed to have a dependent mother and wife, though the former Empress had become insane and was confined in a sanatorium at Tobolsk, was considered.

The board would have placed him in Class 2-B if his wife had been skilled in some special class of work. The board at first felt obliged to place him in Class I, making him subject to immediate call for service. An appeal was made by Mr. Knelling, who included this case, but this failed. Then to avoid making the registrant suffer from the alleged defect in the system he was placed in Class IV, on the ground of having a dependent wife, although she possessed considerable real estate.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Five French merchantmen of more than 1,600 tons, and one under that tonnage, were sunk by submarines or mines during the week ended January 12. Ships entering French ports during the week numbered 793, while those clearing were 751. Two vessels were attacked, but escaped.

ROME, Jan. 17.—An official communication issued today says that Italian shipping losses last week were two steamers of more than 1,500 tons sunk. One steamer and one sailing vessel were unsuccessfully attacked.

A British Admiralty bulletin issued Wednesday announced that German U-boats had sunk during last week six British merchantmen of less than 1,000 tons and two vessels of less than that tonnage. The weekly French loss is above the average, the Italian loss about the same as in preceding weeks.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The British Admiralty announced the loss of two torpedo boat destroyers in a violent gale and a heavy snowstorm last Saturday night.

The vessels ran ashore on the Scotch coast, were totally destroyed and all hands, except one man, were lost.

Women Killed by Truck As They Save Sleeping Baby

Mrs. Catherine Granfield, of 508 East 140th Street, was the mother of Jack, eighteen months old. Mrs. Mary Keough, 145 East 134th Street, was the mother of Mrs. Granfield. That is why both of them were killed at Willis Avenue and 140th Street yesterday afternoon when a runaway motor truck came charging up on the sidewalk. It is also the reason that Jack is alive, bruised, but otherwise unharmed.

The two women were walking north on Willis Avenue yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Granfield was pushing the little baby buggy in which Jack was slumbering. Behind them, travelling also north in the Willis Avenue car tracks, was a heavy American Express motor truck, driven by Michael McMurray, 210 East Ninetieth Street.

The baby carriage rolled ahead and bumped little Jack out on the pavement. The mother, who had saved her baby, and the older woman, who had been beneath the ponderous wheels of the truck, Mrs. Keough was instantly killed. Mrs. Granfield was still alive when they dragged her out, but she died in a hospital.

The police took little Jack to the Alexander Avenue police station. Later in the day his father, a munitions worker, came to the station and took his baby home.

McMurray was questioned by Medical Examiner Riegelman of The Bronx, and was held in \$5,000 bail for further examination.

Witnesses said that the truck was bowling along rapidly when a Willis Avenue car in the tracks ahead of it stopped suddenly. McMurray twisted his machine out of the tracks to avoid a collision.

At that instant two children ran out from the curb, directly into the path of the truck. McMurray swung his steering wheel still more to the right. The big machine swerved, slid, and bumped.

Ex-Czar and Family
Said to Have Escaped
Unconfirmed Report Asserts
They Have Fled From
Tobolsk Prison

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Nicholas Romanoff, the former Emperor of Russia, and his family have escaped from their prison, near Tobolsk, it is reported in Petrograd, according to a Reuter dispatch from the Russian capital. The report, the dispatch adds, lacks confirmation.

Nicholas Romanoff and his family were removed to Tobolsk by the Kerensky government last August. In October the Romanoffs were taken to the Tobolsk prison, some distance outside Tobolsk.

The executive committee of the Congress of Peasants' Deputies on January 12 adopted a resolution urging that the former Emperor, his wife, and his children be released from their imprisonment at Petrograd. A dispatch from Amsterdam on Tuesday reported that German papers had said that the former Empress had become insane and was confined in a sanatorium at Tobolsk. Her condition was reported to be hopeless.

Five Large French
Ships Sunk in Week

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Five French merchantmen of more than 1,600 tons, and one under that tonnage, were sunk by submarines or mines during the week ended January 12. Ships entering French ports during the week numbered 793, while those clearing were 751. Two vessels were attacked, but escaped.

ROME, Jan. 17.—An official communication issued today says that Italian shipping losses last week were two steamers of more than 1,500 tons sunk. One steamer and one sailing vessel were unsuccessfully attacked.

A British Admiralty bulletin issued Wednesday announced that German U-boats had sunk during last week six British merchantmen of less than 1,000 tons and two vessels of less than that tonnage. The weekly French loss is above the average, the Italian loss about the same as in preceding weeks.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The British Admiralty announced the loss of two torpedo boat destroyers in a violent gale and a heavy snowstorm last Saturday night.

The vessels ran ashore on the Scotch coast, were totally destroyed and all hands, except one man, were lost.

Women Killed by Truck As They Save Sleeping Baby

Mrs. Catherine Granfield, of 508 East 140th Street, was the mother of Jack, eighteen months old. Mrs. Mary Keough, 145 East 134th Street, was the mother of Mrs. Granfield. That is why both of them were killed at Willis Avenue and 140th Street yesterday afternoon when a runaway motor truck came charging up on the sidewalk. It is also the reason that Jack is alive, bruised, but otherwise unharmed.

The two women were walking north on Willis Avenue yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Granfield was pushing the little baby buggy in which Jack was slumbering. Behind them, travelling also north in the Willis Avenue car tracks, was a heavy American Express motor truck, driven by Michael McMurray, 210 East Ninetieth Street.

The baby carriage rolled ahead and bumped little Jack out on the pavement. The mother, who had saved her baby, and the older woman, who had been beneath the ponderous wheels of the truck, Mrs. Keough was instantly killed. Mrs. Granfield was still alive when they dragged her out, but she died in a hospital.

The police took little Jack to the Alexander Avenue police station. Later in the day his father, a munitions worker, came to the station and took his baby home.

McMurray was questioned by Medical Examiner Riegelman of The Bronx, and was held in \$5,000 bail for further examination.

Witnesses said that the truck was bowling along rapidly when a Willis Avenue car in the tracks ahead of it stopped suddenly. McMurray twisted his machine out of the tracks to avoid a collision.

At that instant two children ran out from the curb, directly into the path of the truck. McMurray swung his steering wheel still more to the right. The big machine swerved, slid, and bumped.

Ex-Czar and Family
Said to Have Escaped
Unconfirmed Report Asserts
They Have Fled From
Tobolsk Prison

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Nicholas Romanoff, the former Emperor of Russia, and his family have escaped from their prison, near Tobolsk, it is reported in Petrograd, according to a Reuter dispatch from the Russian capital. The report, the dispatch adds, lacks confirmation.

Nicholas Romanoff and his family were removed to Tobolsk by the Kerensky government last August. In October the Romanoffs were taken to the Tobolsk prison, some distance outside Tobolsk.

The executive committee of the Congress of Peasants' Deputies on January 12 adopted a resolution urging that the former Emperor, his wife, and his children be released from their imprisonment at Petrograd. A dispatch from Amsterdam on Tuesday reported that German papers had said that the former Empress had become insane and was confined in a sanatorium at Tobolsk. Her condition was reported to be hopeless.

Five Large French
Ships Sunk in Week

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Five French merchantmen of more than 1,600 tons, and one under that tonnage, were sunk by submarines or mines during the week ended January 12. Ships entering French ports during the week numbered 793, while those clearing were 751. Two vessels were attacked, but escaped.

ROME, Jan. 17.—An official communication issued today says that Italian shipping losses last week were two steamers of more than 1,500 tons sunk. One steamer and one sailing vessel were unsuccessfully attacked.

A British Admiralty bulletin issued Wednesday announced that German U-boats had sunk during last week six British merchantmen of less than 1,000 tons and two vessels of less than that tonnage. The weekly French loss is above the average, the Italian loss about the same as in preceding weeks.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The British Admiralty announced the loss of two torpedo boat destroyers in a violent gale and a heavy snowstorm last Saturday night.

The vessels ran ashore on the Scotch coast, were totally destroyed and all hands, except one man, were lost.

T. R. Just Grins When Named for Next President

Colonel Is Mobbed by
Schoolboys on Tour of
Milk Stations

Patrolman Thomas Rooney, of the 21st Precinct, yesterday nominated Colonel Theodore Roosevelt for President in 1920. He made the nomination as the Colonel was leaving the milk station of the Board of Health at Nineteenth Street and Second Avenue.

"You appointed me to the force, Colonel," said he, as they shook hands. "Glad to see you again," said the Colonel, "and glad to see you've made good."

"And you've made good, Colonel," replied the patrolman. "We'll all be with you in 1920."

The Colonel's response was a grin that showed every one of the Roosevelt teeth.

The incident at the milk station was the beginning of an oldtime Roosevelt day, during which, among other things, he was mobbed by several hundred boys anxious to shake his hand in School 10, in East Twenty-second Street, where he made an address on the milk situation, urging the women to use their suffrage to improve child hygiene.

Colonel Studies Conditions
The Colonel was concluding his study of the situation created by the record high price of milk. He started his second day's work with a visit to the station at Nineteenth Street, where Dr. Josephine S. Baker was in charge. She explained that the Board of Health now maintains fifty-nine such stations.

The main trouble caused by the unprecedented price of milk," she told the Colonel, "is the effect on children between two and six years old. These poor milk, but cannot get it. Poor mothers will make any sacrifice to get milk for the very young babies, but those of two or upward have to get along on tea, or coffee, or anything that may suggest itself as a substitute."

Drs. Henry Dwight Chapin, Royal S. Haynes and H. L. Corwin, of the Academy of Medicine, explained some of the workings of the station and then took the Colonel to the milk distribution clinic at the Post-Graduate Hospital.

At the hospital he was greeted by Dr. Cantrill, the assistant superintendent, and twenty-five young surgeons in khaki.

Mothers Greatest Asset
In his talk at the hospital Colonel Roosevelt began by declaring that the mothers of the nation were a greater asset than soldiers—and he will treat them as the women and children of Belgium have been treated.

"Probably war is the only time when men have as hard a task as women, and even in war the mother is performing a heroic service. I earnestly hope that, now that the women have the vote, they will make us, the people of this nation, den of mice, efficiently with just this type of work."

"And just let me add one word of warning to the women. You don't do any work merely by being sentimental and crying. The woman who shrieks for peace at any price is merely adding to the sum of male folly. She is merely preparing the way for the destiny of her children will be decided by brutal men in spiked helmets—and he will treat them as the women and children of Belgium have been treated."

"Now, there has got to be organization in order effectively to care for the children under modern conditions. It is utterly impossible to get good results from unregulated private effort at either end of the line now."

"I wish to see the most radical action taken to secure an ample supply of milk to every child in this city, and I will go to any extent necessary and adopt the doctrines of any school of political economists, or social service, to achieve that event."

But the farmer must earn his livelihood, and the middleman must be given his chance, and his profit also. We must see that there is no improper profit for the middleman, but, above all, we must see that there is an organization of any school of political economists, or social service, to achieve that event."

LLOYD GEORGE'S SON COMING
LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17.—"The Post" says that Major Richard Lloyd George, son of the Premier, will go to America with Earl Reading, High Commissioner to the United States.

U. S. Must Win War, Tinkham Tells House

Representative, Back From
Front, Says America Is Re-
lied Upon by Allies

[Staff Correspondence]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—"The winning of the war rests completely in the hands of America," Representative George H. Tinkham, of Massachusetts, today informed the House in a speech reviewing his observations of the war from a trip to the Western battle front. Unless the United States immediately undertakes fully the task of supplying our armies in France with all the war materials essential to their military effectiveness, Mr. Tinkham said, "they will be more a burden than a help to the Allied cause."

Before a large gathering of his colleagues in the House, Representative Tinkham, his right arm still in a sling from the effects of his motor car upset in Italy, sounded a sharp warning to America.

"America wants the truth, and it is vital that America have the truth. The picture of the military situation in Europe as reproduced in America is often not true, particularly in relation to America's military resources there and the conditions in Germany."

"The truth in Europe is that to-day the Central Powers have achieved all of their greater military objectives, with the exception of the taking of Paris, the attempt to take Verdun being part of that purpose."

"I found the French soldiers and people courageous and unwavering in their dauntless loyalty. There is no avoiding the truth, however, that France is war-worn and has passed her meridian in man-power and effort. She has plenty of food, with the exception of wheat and sugar. She has excellent military and political leadership."

Before a large gathering of his colleagues in the House, Representative Tinkham, his right arm still in a sling from the effects of his motor car upset in Italy, sounded a sharp warning to America.

"America wants the truth, and it is vital that America have the truth. The picture of the military situation in Europe as reproduced in America is often not true, particularly in relation to America's military resources there and the conditions in Germany."

"The truth in Europe is that to-day the Central Powers have achieved all of their greater military objectives, with the exception of the taking of Paris, the attempt to take Verdun being part of that purpose."

"I found the French soldiers and people courageous and unwavering in their dauntless loyalty. There is no avoiding the truth, however, that France is war-worn and has passed her meridian in man-power and effort. She has plenty of food, with the exception of wheat and sugar. She has excellent military and political leadership."

Before a large gathering of his colleagues in the House, Representative Tinkham, his right arm still in a sling from the effects of his motor car upset in Italy, sounded a sharp warning to America.

"America wants the truth, and it is vital that America have the truth. The picture of the military situation in Europe as reproduced in America is often not true, particularly in relation to America's military resources there and the conditions in Germany."

"The truth in Europe is that to-day the Central Powers have achieved all of their greater military objectives, with the exception of the taking of Paris, the attempt to take Verdun being part of that purpose."

"I found the French soldiers and people courageous and unwavering in their dauntless loyalty. There is no avoiding the truth, however, that France is war-worn and has passed her meridian in man-power and effort. She has plenty of food, with the exception of wheat and sugar. She has excellent military and political leadership."

Before a large gathering of his colleagues in the House, Representative Tinkham, his right arm still in a sling from the effects of his motor car upset in Italy, sounded a sharp warning to America.

"America wants the truth, and it is vital that America have the truth. The picture of the military situation in Europe as reproduced in America is often not true, particularly in relation to America's military resources there and the conditions in Germany."

"The truth in Europe is that to-day the Central Powers have achieved all of their greater military objectives, with the exception of the taking of Paris, the attempt to take Verdun being part of that purpose."

"I found the French soldiers and people courageous and unwavering in their dauntless loyalty. There is no avoiding the truth, however, that France is war-worn and has passed her meridian in man-power and effort. She has plenty of food, with the exception of wheat and sugar. She has excellent military and political leadership."

Before a large gathering of his colleagues in the House, Representative Tinkham, his right arm still in a sling from the effects of his motor car upset in Italy, sounded a sharp warning to America.

"America wants the truth, and it is vital that America have the truth. The picture of the military situation in Europe as reproduced in America is often not true, particularly in relation to America's military resources there and the conditions in Germany."

"The truth in Europe is that to-day the Central Powers have achieved all of their greater military objectives, with the exception of the taking of Paris, the attempt to take Verdun being part of that purpose."

"I found the French soldiers and people courageous and unwavering in their dauntless loyalty. There is no avoiding the truth, however, that France is war-worn and has passed her meridian in man-power and effort. She has plenty of food, with the exception of wheat and sugar. She has excellent military and political leadership."

Before a large gathering of his colleagues in the House, Representative Tinkham, his right arm still in a sling from the effects of his motor car upset in Italy, sounded a sharp warning to America.

"America wants the truth, and it is vital that America have the truth. The picture of the military situation in Europe as reproduced in America is often not true, particularly in relation to America's military resources there and the conditions in Germany."